

## FRIENDS OF THE GOLD STANDARD ARE FRIENDS OF THE TRUSTS.

The Democratic Leader Declares the Silver Question Will Not Be Buried to Suit a Minority and That It Cannot Alienate True Democrats.

William J. Bryan, in a letter to the New York Journal, written at Holyoke, Mass., under date of Feb. 3, says:

The money question is still in issue. It is often suggested by gold Democrats, by Republicans who oppose the trusts, or by Republicans who oppose imperialism, that the Democratic party should drop the money question and make the fight in 1900 upon a new issue.

That the money question will not be dropped is now apparent to every careful observer, but the reason for this steadfast adherence of the Democratic party to the position taken in 1896 is not understood by all. It must be remembered that for 23 years prior to 1896, all parties had held out the hope of the restoration of bi-metalism. At various times a bill providing for the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present ratio of sixteen to one, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation passed the house or the senate, but never passed both houses at the same time.

The Bland-Allison act of 1878 was the result of a compromise between the senate and the house, and was passed over the veto of President Hayes. The Sherman act of 1890 was the result of another compromise and was signed by President Harrison. These two laws have given us the silver dollars, silver certificates and treasury notes now in circulation. The advocates of the gold standard would have prevented the passage of both laws if they could have done so. But what would we have done but for the increase in currency furnished by these laws?

Senator Sherman, in a speech made in defense of the act of 1890, declared that the treasury notes issued in payment for the 54,000,000 ounces of silver to be purchased each year would not furnish more than enough money to keep pace with the population and industries.

McKINLEY WAS ONCE ANXIOUS ABOUT THE PEOPLE'S MONEY.

Mr. McKinley, then a member of congress, defended the bill on the ground that it gave the people more money. And yet, the advocates of the gold standard secured the repeal of the Sherman law in 1893, without making any provision for the necessary increase in circulation. The Republican party in 1888 denounced Mr. Cleveland's administration for the attempt to demonetize silver, and in 1892 declared that the American people from tradition and interest favored bi-metalism.

As late as 1896 the Republican party pledged itself to put forth every possible effort to secure international bi-metalism, and in 1897 the president sent a commission to Europe to secure foreign aid in restoring the double standard.

In November, 1888, Secretary Hay wrote a letter to Lord Aldenham, director of the Bank of England, (the letter being afterward published in the testimony taken before an English commission), and in that letter stated that the president and a majority of his cabinet still believed in the great desirability of an international agreement.

In spite of this record in favor of bi-metalism the Republican party now seeks to make the gold standard permanent by legislative act. The advocates of the gold standard have no plan for securing the necessary increase in the volume of standard money. Their ultimate purpose is to withdraw from silver its legal tender qualities and make gold the only legal tender money.

Then every dollar of the twenty or thirty millions of debt will be paid in gold alone, and every debtor will be compelled to find the gold, no matter how scarce it may be, or how difficult to secure. Every disturbance in gold standard countries will shake our financial system and the debtors will be the first ones upon whom every disaster will fall.

AN UNLOOKED FOR INCREASE OF GOLD.

In 1896 the Republicans did not promise an increasing supply of standard money, except by international bi-metalism, but since 1896 we have secured large amounts of unpromised and unexpected gold from the discoveries in the Klondike, and also because of the famine in Europe, which created a demand for our breadstuffs at increased prices.

The secretary of the treasury announced that the supply of gold coin in the United States is some two hundred millions in excess of the supply in 1896, and yet, notwithstanding this unexpected and unpromised increase in the supply of gold, and notwithstanding the increase in supply of silver dollars, due to the coinage of the seigniorage (the coming of which was forced upon the administration by the opposition)—notwithstanding, I say, this increase in the volume of standard money, both gold and silver, in the United States, the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY EXCUSES THE LOANING OF GOVERNMENT MONEY, WITHOUT INTEREST, TO NATIONAL BANKS, ON THE GROUND THAT THIS IS NECESSARY TO PREVENT AN INJURIOUS CONTRACTION OF THE CURRENCY.

If, with this increase, the secretary is afraid to keep the revenues in the treasury for the fear of disturbing business conditions, what would have been the condition but for the unpromised addition to the money supply, and what would be our condition if any European disturbance caused an outflow of gold?

How can the Democratic party avoid the issue without confessing the gold standard to be desirable? How can it avoid the issue without participating in a crime which Mr. Carlisle in 1898 described as the most gigantic crime of this or any other age?

The Republican party not only seeks to make the gold standard permanent, but in the same bill it seeks to take from the federal government the right to issue paper money and to surrender that right to national banks. The people

never voted for such a proposition at an election.

DEMOCRATS GAVE WARNING.

In 1896 neither the Republican platform nor Mr. McKinley's letter of acceptance suggested such an attempt, although Democrats warned the country that this was a part of the Republican financial scheme. This currency feature of the bill confers upon the banks a financial favor of great value, besides conferring upon them control over the volume of paper money, the value of which control cannot be estimated.

The power to contract and expand the currency at will enables the financial magnates to control the markets and secure for themselves fabulous fortunes at the expense of their victims. Since the national banks cannot issue money in excess of the par value of the bonds they hold, it is evident that a permanent bank currency, secured by government bonds, will necessitate a perpetual national debt, and as there must be an increasing supply of money to keep pace with an increasing population, a national bank currency will also require a constantly increasing debt for a basis.

The bank note feature of the bill now before congress is so vicious and indefensible that the New York Sun, in an editorial of January 9, warns the Republican party that the bill will handicap the party in the coming campaign. It says that for the Republican party to enter the campaign as the champion of the national bank money would give to the opposition a strength which it otherwise could not hope for. It urges the Republican party to "let the national banks go." The Democratic party cannot drop the money question without giving an endorsement to this infamous policy. It cannot drop the money question WITHOUT TURNING THE PEOPLE OVER TO THE TENDER MERCIES OF THE BANK PRESIDENTS WHO WILL CONTROL BUSINESS CONDITIONS BY CONTROLLING THE MONEY SUPPLY.

REASON FOR 16 TO 1 RATIO.

Sometimes our opponents concede the necessity for bi-metalism, but ask why the party adheres to the ratio of 16 to 1. The answer has been given so often that it ought to be well understood, but I will repeat it.

During the period extending from 1878 to 1896 all parties were promising the restoration of bi-metalism, but the platforms were so ambiguous that advocates of the gold standard could be elected and then defeat any silver legislation.

Some claimed to be in favor of bi-metalism, but not in favor of free coinage.

Some claimed to be in favor of bi-metalism but not in favor of unlimited coinage.

Some claimed to be in favor of bi-metalism, but not in favor of the ratio of 16 to 1.

Some claimed to be in favor of bi-metalism, but not in favor of independent action.

AFTER THE ADVOCATES OF BI-METALLISM HAD BEEN DECEIVED AGAIN AND AGAIN BY PRETENDED FRIENDS OF THE DOUBLE STANDARD THEY FOUND IT NECESSARY TO SUPPORT AN HONEST, EXPLICIT PLATFORM, AND THIS THEY DID WHEN SIX MILLION AND A HALF OF VOTERS UNITED IN SUPPORTING THE DEMAND FOR THE FREE AND UNLIMITED COINAGE AT THE RATIO OF 16 TO 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation.

This platform said what it meant and meant what it said.

When a man runs for office on such a platform that people know where to find him, there are no mental reservations to deceive his constituents. Bi-metalism must be restored by those who believe in it, and it must be restored at a fixed ratio. The ratio of 16 to 1 has the almost unanimous support of those who believe in independent bi-metalism.

MONEY TRUST BEHIND INDUSTRIAL TRUSTS.

There is no party, there is no group of men, working earnestly and diligently for the restoration of bi-metalism at any other ratio. IF THE OPPONENTS OF INDUSTRIAL TRUSTS THINK THAT SUCH TRUSTS CAN BE DESTROYED BY MAKING PEACE WITH THE MONEY TRUST, THEY DECEIVE THEMSELVES. BEHIND THE INDUSTRIAL TRUSTS STAND THE MONEY MAGNATES WHO DEFEND THE GOLD STANDARD. To make terms with the advocates of the gold standard in order to center the fight against industrial trusts would alienate a majority of the sincere opponents of all private monopolies without a corresponding gain from the ranks of advocates of the gold standard.

During Mr. Cleveland's administration the gold Democrats were in control, but the trusts were not interfered with. Under the present administration the gold Republicans are in control, but the trusts are not interfered with. THE TRUSTS CAN BE DESTROYED BY THOSE WHO OPPOSE THE PRINCIPLE OF MONOPOLY WHEREVER APPLIED.

Mr. Charles R. Flint made a speech in Boston last May in defense of the trust system. I read a report of the speech in a paper next day, and was not surprised to learn that he had "an exceedingly sympathetic audience" when I saw in the same report that his audience was composed almost exclusively of Boston bankers. John Mitchell, of the Illinois Trust & Savings bank of Chicago, gave out an interview last summer in which he said: "In the long run trusts can do no harm."

The Times-Herald quoted Mr. Mitchell's declaration with approval, and added: "When the people come to understand that these are good and bad trusts, just as there are honorable merchants and shysters, then the shriek of the anti-trust demagogue will be turned against some other natural

development of the times, which he has not the brains or the desire to comprehend."

FRIEND OF GOLD STANDARD; FRIEND OF TRUSTS.

Thus it will be seen that the advocates of the gold standard use the same epithets against the opponent of trusts that they used against the opponents of the gold standard. If a man opposed the gold standard in 1896 he was a demagogue; so, it seems, is the man who opposes trusts now. The opponent of the gold standard was accused of being deficient in brains; so is the man who opposes the trusts now.

It is suggested that some gold Democrats will return to the party if the party will give up silver and fight imperialism. Who are the supporters of imperialism? The same people, as a rule, who supported the gold standard, national bank currency and industrial monopoly. I do not mean to say that all the advocates of the gold standard favor either imperialism or the trusts, but I do say that both imperialism and the trusts find the majority of their supporters among the supporters of the gold standard.

The Republican party opposes the income tax because it is not willing to make the rich bear their share of the expenses of government. It favors the gold standard because it gives to the financiers an advantage over wealth producers. It favors national bank currency because it gives to national banks a valuable privilege denied to the rest of the people. It favors trusts because it is more interested in those who make money out of monopoly than it is in people who are victims of every private monopoly, and so it naturally takes the side of the syndicates that want to exploit the Philippine islands.

The Democratic party is consistent in opposing the gold standard, national bank currency, industrial monopolies, large standing armies, imperialism, and entangling alliances with European nations.

THE POSITION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY ON THE MONEY QUESTION WILL NOT PREVENT RETURN OF GOLD DEMOCRATS WHO OPPOSE IMPERIALISM, NOR WILL IT DETER REPUBLICAN OPONENTS OF IMPERIALISM FROM ACTING WITH THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN THIS ELECTION.

Those who see the Democratic party the means of saving the republic from the dangers of an imperialistic policy will have more confidence in the party because of its honest and courageous adherence to bi-metalism than they would have if the party was willing to drop any principles of policy in the hope of securing votes.

The gold Democrats did not require the Republican party to drop protection in 1896. They did not require the Republican speakers to avoid the tariff question. They acted with the Republican party because they wanted to help the Republicans defeat free coinage. They will not be more exacting when they return to the Democratic party in order to prevent imperialism. They will not say that it was more important to save the gold standard in 1896 than it is now to save the Declaration of Independence.

The advocates of independent bi-metalism believe that the opening of the mints to the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present ratio of 16 to 1 will restore the parity between gold and silver, increase the volume of standard money and bring the nations of the earth back to the double standard.

If our faith is confirmed by experience the objections to bi-metalism will disappear; if our faith is not vindicated by results, the people will have a chance to apply a remedy in 1904. But if we enter upon a career of imperialism and substitute might for right, force for reason, and the uncertainty of conquest for the certainty of peaceful progress, it will be more difficult for the nation to retrace its steps.

The concessions must be made by the minority, not by the majority. Those who are responsible for the administration which has involved us in the calamities of European colonial policy will not attempt to write the platform of the Democratic party. They will be content to act with the Democratic party this year reserving the right to act as they please in future contests.

THE WOMAN WITH THE BROOM

[New York Sun.]

Bowed by the cares of cleaning house, she leans Upon her broom and gazes through the dust.

A wilderness of wrinkles on her face, And on her head a knob of wispy hair, Who made her slave to sweeping and to soap.

A thing that smiles not and that never rests, Stanchioned in stall, a sister to the cow? Who loosened and made shrill this angled jaw?

Who dowered this narrow chest for blowing up Of sluggish men-folk and their morning fire?

Is this the thing you made a bride and brought To have dominion over earth and home, To scour the stairs and search the bin for flour.

To bear the burden of maternity? Is this the wife they wove who framed our law

And pillared a bright land on smiling homes?

Down all the stretch of street to the last house

There is no shape more angular than hers.

More tongued with gabble of her neighbor's deeds, More filled with nerve-ache and rheumatic twinges, More fraught with menace of the fryin' pan.

O Lord and Masters in our happy land, How with this woman will you make account, How answer her shrill question in that hour

When whirlwinds of such women shake the polls, Headless of every precedent and creed, Straight in hysteric haste to right all wrongs?

How will it be with cant of politics, With kind of trade and legislative boss, With cobwebs of hypocrisy and greed, When she shall take the ballot for her broom

And sweep away the dust of centuries? —EDWIN W. SANBORN.

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CHEAP STATESMEN IN OHIO.

(Toledo Bee.)

We have "statesmen" in the Ohio house of representatives who are not worth the powder it would require to blow them to kingdom come, but the state has to pay them wages just the same, and a mighty good living they get out of it. The paternal state, you see, doesn't take worth into consideration. If it could be made to do so there would be a blessed reduction in taxes.

FOES OF THE FARMER.

(Lafayette Journal.)

If the farmer has an enemy on the face of the earth it is he who is forever saying "don't think!" If the worker, in any field has an enemy it is he who tips-toes over the face of the earth in the gum shoes of shadowy iniquity and whispers, "hush—don't discuss it!" There isn't an error on earth or in perdition but seeks silence and the darkness. There isn't a truth under the vault of blue heaven but loves the light.

AN UGLY RIVER TO CROSS.

(Houston, Tex., Post.)

The Republican administration has come to an ugly stream in the course of its destiny. This stream is much swollen and its approach and exit are opposed by precipitous banks. Will the Republican party be able to cross it without abandoning the old protection boat in which it has made so many safe voyages? We will see.

Here are the islands of the Philippine archipelago, many of which are as fertile as the valley of the Nile, that sugar planters say cannot be developed to the growth of sugar except to the ruin of the producer in the United States. The Republican party, swept along on the rising current of expansion of territory by any means, on the one extreme demands the illimitable extension of territory. On the other extreme, the Republican party, relying on the government to protect the manufacturer of sugar and of everything else by binding with the chain of the tariff the domestic consumer to the home market, whence competition is expelled, cares nothing about how much empire is extended provided it does not bring a distant competitor into the field which cannot be destroyed by an inhibitory tariff.

The wide river of distance that flows between these two extremes is the ugly stream the Republican party must cross. However, it is a task and a quarrel that Republican expansionists and protectionists must meet alone.

TWO WRONGS DO NOT MAKE A RIGHT

(Salem News, Rep.)

The Sebring News takes our esteemed cotemporary, the Salem Herald, to task for saying that the precedent established in Excluding Roberts of Utah from the house at Washington is a dangerous one. The Sebring paper declares that in the Herald polygamy has found an apologist. Whatever the troubles of our cotemporary may be a matter which it can look after, but there's a good deal of gush and rot in the strictures of papers and people who can't see anything more than falling in line with whatever is done in the name of morality. Great sins can be committed in the name of morality as well as in the name of charity, and it seems that in the manner of excluding Roberts instead of swearing him in on the face of his credentials and then expelling him in a constitutional manner the house of representatives laid down to public clamor. Congressman Littlefield, who succeeded the late Nelson Dingley, made a masterly speech in favor of the minority report of the committee and in favor of administering the oath and then expelling Roberts. Would the Sebring News consider Mr. Littlefield an apologist for Roberts and his polygamy? Would it consider so able a Republican paper as the Cleveland Leader the supporter of polygamy because that paper vigorously attacked the exclusion notion of the majority of the committee? Would it censure the New York Sun, than which there is no abler paper published in America, simply because the Sun led the fight for constitutional procedure in the Roberts case as against the establishment of a precedent which some day may send a Republican back to his constituents because he may happen to displease a majority of the Democrats? There is no excuse for doing a thing wrong when the right manner will serve the same purpose. There can be no excuse for committing another wrong in order to right a wrong. And simply because people and papers differ as to the manners and methods they are not to be considered radically and wholly and irretrievably wrong. That sort of opinion is bigotry in its most detestable form. We should be tolerant in matters that are of so great moment.

THE FACTS.

(Cincinnati Enquirer.)

It has been the habit of poorly informed and biased commentators on affairs in Kentucky to blame everything on the Goebel election law. Some of our eastern contemporaries which most effect virtue and knowledge have freely stated that the contest for Taylor's seat for governor was conducted under the provisions of the Goebel election law, which they set down as an extremely wicked enactment, though they never favor their readers with a statement of its provisions. They probably do not know anything about it, and feel warranted in their ignorance to say that it is a terrible thing. If the bubonic plague or leprosy should break out in the dirty armed mob that marched on Frankfort to protect Taylor in his lawlessness the affliction would no doubt be blamed on the Goebel election law. Even a contemporary which is a close neighbor to the Enquirer, and which is

## Cold Danger. Consumption Begins With Lung Weakness.

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Weak Lungs Made Strong and Proof Against Danger by the New Scientific Treatment for Coughs, Catarrh, Consumption and Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.

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has brought its usual crop of Catarrh, grippe, coughs, sore throats, etc., etc. It means death to thousands.

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It is a new scientific system of medical treatment, the result of modern medical discoveries; a positive and absolute annihilator of the deadly disease germ. It has cured dangerous Throat and Lung Troubles, which the sufferers thought were proof against medical cure. It is the cold weather an idiot.

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Deafness, all forms of Catarrh, Asthma, etc., successfully treated. The doctor's system has brought health to thousands who were weak, sickly, pale, thin, and who were open to consumption infection, if not infected.

Respiratory troubles are not nearly so prevalent in southern climates as in the north. The reason for this is that in a mild climate the inflammation which causes the irritation in the Bronchial tubes is subdued more easily; but the summer season, when nature is most mild and amiable, is the very best time to treat and cure Bronchial Troubles.

In the winter the physician is called upon to correct the evils which are still acting to increase the Bronchial Trouble. In the cold, raw, windy and disagreeable weather of fall, mid-winter and early spring, nature instead of trying to free the Bronchial Tubes of the disease, offers every possible chance for them to become more diseased.

Inflammation, set up by colds in the head, irritated by dust and dirt, borne by the winds, extends into the Bronchial Tubes, adds to the existing trouble and tends to undo the good that the physician is doing.

They whose near ancestors have had Consumption have cause to fear the disease, because consumptive parents frequently hand down to their offspring weakened systems, upon which the seeds of consumption fasten themselves. While Bronchial trouble alone does not cause all cases of consumption, still it is Bronchial trouble that those who have consumptive ancestors have most to dread.

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near enough to the state of Kentucky to be well informed in an exciting time like the present, publishes a letter giving some alleged history of the Kentucky difficulty, and goes on to say: "Even then Mr. Goebel would not give it up. His election law provided that in case of a contest the election might be taken to the legislature, and he announced that he would contest Taylor's election." In another part of the same paper, however, is quoted the "summing up" of the case for Taylor by that "sweet scented" gentleman, Mr. W. C. P. Breckenridge. Even he admits that "under the constitution the legislature has the power to determine the pending contest." What's the use, though, of trying to correct? The whole claim of the Taylor establishment is a tissue of misinformation and misrepresentation. The campaign of slander has been carried on so long that it has required several days to get newspapers outside the immediate vicinity of the recent tragedy out of the wrong track and started on the line of the facts. Taylor and his adherents could not afford to stand in the light of the truth.

WHAT LINCOLN SAID.

In the light of current events it must be clear that McKinleyism is synonymous with Hannanism, and the latter, the exponent of everything dangerous to the government of the people. American citizens who stop to think will be impressed by the gulf between the principles upon which this nation was founded, and upon the observance of which it can alone be perpetuated. Mr. Bryan points out the gulf in his summing up of the situation published in the New York Journal.

"When the Republican party meets the speeches of Abraham Lincoln in the next campaign, it will find that the gulf between Lincolnism and Hannanism is so great, that the admirers of the former cannot be followers of the latter."

Here is the impassable gulf dug by Abraham Lincoln at Lewiston, August, 1858, in a speech referring to the wisdom of the men who announce the American Declaration of Independence to the world. Imagine McKinleyism, Hannanism, imperialism, abiding by such doctrine!

"Wise statesmen, as they were, they knew the tendency of prosperity to breed tyrants; and so they established these great self-evident truths, that, when in the distant future, some men some faction, some interest, should set up the doctrine that none but rich men or none but white men, or none but Anglo-Saxon white men, were entitled to liberty and the pursuit of happiness, their posterity might look up a gain to the Declaration of Independence, and take courage to renew the battle which their fathers began. \* \* \* so that no man should thereafter dare to limit and circumscribe the principles upon which the temple of liberty was being built."

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Notice of Attachment.

William B. Sluter, Plaintiff;

Charles D. Wise, Defendant.

Before Joseph Caimelat, J. P. of Canton Township, Stark County, Ohio.

On the 21st day of December, 1899, said Justice issued an order of attachment in the above action for the sum of thirty-five dollars.

Canton, O., Jan. 3rd, 1900.

WILLIAM B. SLUTER  
J. E. JEFFERS, Atty.